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THE HONG KONG

# SUNDAY HERALD

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## CHANNEL STEAMER'S ESCAPE

London, Sept. 20.  
Three passengers were washed overboard and lost, and 36 injured when the Southern Railway steamer Isle of Jersey (2,000 tons) bound for Southampton from the Channel Islands today, with 625 passengers, was struck by a huge wave shortly after she had passed Casquets, 20 miles from Guernsey.

The wave caught the Isle of Jersey at the stern on her starboard side and took her over so far that water poured over her deck.

People on deck were knocked over and drenched to the skin, and luggage was washed overboard.

In the saloon, passengers were flung from their bunks and finished up in a tangle on the floor with furniture and broken crockery.

Immediately the ship had righted herself, an SOS message was put out over the ship's loudspeakers for doctors and nurses.—Reuter.

### Ten Killed

London, Sept. 21.  
At least 10 persons were killed in the severest September gales recorded in the British Isles in more than 35 years which struck the Southern Coast of England and the English Channel with devastating force. Flooding towns, ruining crops, crippling industry and paralyzing shipping.

Several steamships and yachts were buffeted by 100 mile-an-hour winds and were in peril off the Southern and Eastern Coasts. Gales reached 60 to 90 miles an hour further inland.

### Bankruptcy

The gale left a trail of havoc over thousands of acres in Leicestershire and south Hampshire and farmers describe the position as "the most serious in history."

One farmer, who has over 1,000 acres, said:—"The losses now run into millions of pounds and many farmers will be facing bankruptcy before the end of the year."—Associated Press.

## Strike And Food Supplies

Berlin, Sept. 21.  
The United States shipping strike is likely to delay the institution of the 1,500 calories daily food ration for Germans, agreed on for the British and United States zones for the next ration period (which starts on October 1) the Deputy United States Military Governor, Lieutenant-General Lucius D. Clay, announced today.

Speaking at a joint press conference here today, he said that nations might still be increased if the United States situation took a favourable turn. Enough food stocks were on hand in the United States zone to last six weeks, he added.

General Joseph T. MacNarney, Commander of the United States occupation forces in Germany, said that as a result of the British "clamp down" on the entry of illegal refugees into Palestine, the movement of refugees from the East to the Mediterranean had "to all intents and purposes stopped" in the United States zone.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 20.  
Iron and steel from the British zone of Germany are to be exchanged for grain and fuel from the Soviet zone for the British sector of Berlin, it was announced today.—Reuter.

## On Other Pages

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# WALLACE RESIGNATION

## "Winning The Peace Is More Important" Than Office Almost Universal Approval

Washington, Sept. 21.  
Wallace told a nationwide radio audience that "winning the peace is more important than a high public office." He further asserted that it was more important than "any consideration of party politics."

Wallace pointed out that President Truman's action "relieved me of my obligation last Wednesday" to keep silence. He said he felt it proper to clear up some points of the "widespread misunderstanding" concerning his Madison Square Garden speech.

The ouster of Wallace has the approval of many of the nation's newspapers which, with a few exceptions, view the action as "entirely sound and above reproach" and necessary to restore "unity and continuity in the foreign policy."

But, the "Chicago Sun" said, the President "finally surrendered to the coalition of Conservatives, Democrats and Republicans which rules Congress and ousted" from his Cabinet the last remaining representative of the Roosevelt New Deal which four times received the mandates of the American people and brought Truman himself to the White House.

The "Baltimore Sun" said the "sure result would be a martyred and hence more influential Mr. Wallace and a shaken and perhaps weakened Democratic Party."

### Too Late?

"The Ohio State Journal" of Columbus said it "seriously doubted" the President had "helped his own cause very much" because he acted too late and as a matter of political expediency.

Wallace's dismissal, the Pittsburgh "Morning Post-Gazette" said, "will not repair all the damage that has been done to American prestige in the past 10 days but it is the least Mr. Truman could do to support the American delegation, now faced with fatality."

In Providence, the Rhode Island "Journal Bulletin" said in editorial that "the President has restored that unity and continuity in the foreign policy which was being undermined by the unsatisfactory and uncertain situation of the past week."

The "St. Louis Dispatch" said "at least he has taken the best action open to him to serve notice on the world that the United States Government has but one foreign policy."—Associated Press.

### Congressmen

Commenting on President Harry Truman's request for the resignation of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio said, "I do not see how the President could do anything else and have his administration of foreign policy at all."

Harold Ickes, who left the Cabinet several months ago after a disagreement with the President, said "I do not think it is very brave on the part of (Truman's) part." The President, he added, "humiliated himself" in agreeing to the speech (of Wallace) on relations with Russia and then throwing Mr. Wallace to the lions.

Representative John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, observed "under the circumstances there was no alternative."

### "Go Further"

Senator Thomas C. Hart, Republican of Connecticut, termed the elimination of Wallace a "good start," and added, "the President might well look around other quarters and let us a little further."

Representative Paul J. Kilgley, Democrat of Texas, said that "our President has the confidence of the people and cannot be further embarrassed by Mr. Wallace in catering to Russia."

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, outspoken critic of the Administration's foreign policy, declined immediate comment. He said, however, "I assume that President Truman's silencing of Mr. Wallace's criticism of the Government in respect of our foreign policy—which means peace or war—is not intended as an attempt to silence free speech in this country."—Associated Press.

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Guam, Sept. 21.

A treacherous typhoon roared over Guam, Rota, Tinian and Saipan early today.

Huge sheets of corrugated steel from "Quonset" huts whipped through the air like leaves in 100 miles an hour gusts, but first surveys failed to show any casualties.

Wives and children of military men have been removed from the huts to stouter buildings to reduce the danger. Guam has been put on emergency rations.

Naval officers estimated it would be months before all the damage could be repaired. Planes based on Guam have been ordered to Palau and ships were ordered to sea.—Associated Press.

The Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, reported at midnight that the typhoon was situated to the north-west of Guam and that it was probably moving west-north-west.

## MARIE LOUISE DIDN'T EXIST

London, Sept. 21.

Information from Germany reaching M.I. 5 has solved the riddle of "Marie Louise" in the Norman Baillie-Stewart, "Officer in the Tower" case.

It shows that there was no "Marie Louise." The 490 bribe given Baillie-Stewart came from a man.

The Nazis, knowing that there never was a "Marie Louise" in the case, always regarded him with suspicion, and when he originally went to Germany Gestapo men were always close behind his heels. Because they never lost their suspicion of him, all his broadcasts were recorded.

## PUTTING EUROPE ON ITS FEET

Lake Success, Sept. 21.  
The United Nations sub-commission on economic reconstruction of devastated areas proposes a broad programme designed to put wartorn Europe back on its feet and help formulate a long range European economic plan, unprecedented in scope.

A similar report on Asia will be ready at the next sessions. The sub-commission found that Europe is emerging rapidly from the period of devastation due largely to help from UNRRA, but that most of the European countries still face serious shortages of food, fuel, housing, manpower and raw materials and that financial assistance is badly needed to restore industry and international trade to normal levels.

The chief proposal of the group was that the Economic and Social Council at once create an economic commission for Europe, to foster co-operation in expansion and integration of European economic activities.

The group also recommended the creation of a permanent international housing organization, establishment of an agency described as International F.V.A. approval of the UNRRA suggestion to establish or designate an agency to review the needs in 1947 for financing urgent imports and to make recommendations for financial assistance required to meet foreign exchange difficulties.

The report said the restoration of coal production to the pre-war level was the most important single factor necessary for Europe's recovery.—Associated Press.

Nanking, Sept. 21.  
The last unit of Chinese forces in French Indo-China left Hanoi for Shanghai on Sept. 20, the Chinese Government announced today.

Admiral Boyd, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, confirmed that Hongkong would continue to be the headquarters of the British Pacific Fleet, Singapore will be the Number One dockyard.

Admiral Boyd disclosed that the Pacific Fleet has been scaled down to "present strength" which is the minimum required to cope with any emergency that may arise in the area under his command.

He said the part of the fleet in the Pacific will be the United States Navy's Seventh Fleet, based in Japan.

## OMINOUS OR FALSE?

Rome, Sept. 21.  
A Trieste despatch to "Il Momento" said today that two Russian divisions have taken up positions around Ljubljana, in Yugoslavia, about 45 miles northwest of Trieste. The despatch gave no authority for the report and no confirmation is available here.—Associated Press.

## Niagara Falls In

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 20.

A shock of almost earthquake intensity shook this city of 80,000 today when a portion of the brink of the "American Falls"—the United States portion of the great Niagara Falls—collapsed and tumbled down 168 feet on the face of the cataract.

Witnesses said a section of the rock wall measuring 120 feet in length at the top and about 80 feet across at the base crashed into the gorge.

One resident said: "Our building shook like a maple leaf in the breeze."—Reuter.

### DRAFT LAW

Warsaw, Sept. 21.

Speedy enactment of the Communist-backed general election draft law which goes before Parliament tomorrow is expected despite opposition from Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Peasant Party.

The law provides for election of 444 deputies, of whom 372 would be chosen from the district list and 72 from a national slate to serve as representatives at large.—Associated Press.

## SEAC Defence Pattern To Be Changed

Nanking, Sept. 21.

It is learned from reliable but unofficial quarters that the first major postwar change in Britain's defence pattern in Southeast Asia is now being contemplated.

It is understood that a number of measures, aimed at streamlining the existing command system, may shortly be approved and put into operation.

Hongkong and Singapore will not lose their prime importance in the new security blueprint.

It is an interview today, Vice-Admiral Boyd, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, confirmed that Hongkong would continue to be the headquarters of the British Pacific Fleet, Singapore will be the Number One dockyard.

Admiral Boyd disclosed that the Pacific Fleet has been scaled down to "present strength" which is the minimum required to cope with any emergency that may arise in the area under his command.

He said the part of the fleet in the Pacific will be the United States Navy's Seventh Fleet, based in Japan.

## Survivors In Bad Shape

St. John, Sept. 21.  
Fourteen of the 18 survivors of the Belgian Sky-master plane which lies wrecked in an isolated region near Gander Lake, are hospital cases, a message from the scene of the crash said today. The following message was received by the Coast Guards: "Eighteen survivors have been established, but their condition is very bad. They are suffering from bad burns and broken bones. Eight women survived, one of whom is a hostess, and ten men. The remainder of the 35 passengers and seven crew are dead."

A later Coast Guard message reported an Army medical officer saying that six or eight of the survivors could not be moved by and.

It is generally considered unlikely that the survivors will reach Gander until late on Saturday afternoon.—Reuter.

### Rescue By Helicopter

Gander Airport, Sept. 22.  
Two Army Skymasters, each carrying a Coast Guard helicopter, have landed in Gander Bay for an attempt at the rescue of the 18 survivors.

The dismantled helicopters are being assembled for the hazardous pickup of the survivors. The planes will probably be landed on a small plateau about a quarter of a mile above the scene of the crash.

The helicopters, with mechanics, were flown from New York and Elizabeth City.

In the meantime, a Coast Guard flying boat took off to drop a small power plant, two floodlights, sanitary equipment, splints and crutches. The latter items suggested that some of the survivors had broken arms or legs.

Lieutenant August Kleish, Coast Guard helicopter pilot, said he hoped to be ready to take off by 1800 GMT in one of the two helicopters which arrived Saturday.

Lieutenant Fletcher Brown, co-pilot of a Coast Guard Catalina flying boat, shortly after dawn circled over the camp established by the 18-men rescue team headed by an American Army doctor, Captain Samuel P. Martin. Lieutenant Brown reported that in a shortwave radio conversation, the survivors said they were pleased to hear of the arrival of the helicopters.—Associated Press.

## Anglo-Brazil Agreement

London, Sept. 21.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senhor Joao Neves de Fontoura, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, signed at 10.30 a.m. today the Anglo-Brazilian agreement whose preparation has lasted all this week.

Members of both delegations were present this morning at the office of Mr. Bevin, where the ceremony took place.

The document covers a wide range of points, including the future of Brazil's sterling balances policy to be followed with regard to British assets in Brazil and outlines of trade relations between both countries.—Reuter.

## Himalaya Survey

London, Sept. 21.

Two London ex-officers, Frank Monodet and Anthony Tate, both of whom have had mountaineering experience, proposed to survey and explore part of the uncharted Himalayas.

Giving this information today, the "Evening Standard" states that there will be five Europeans and twelve Nepalese porters in the expedition.

A survey of about 600 square miles of the Kachung-Sinkang borderlands along the Karakoram branch of the Himalayas is planned.

A permit, approved by the Indian Government, has been obtained from the Kashgar Government, who will supply porters for the technical work.

It is estimated that the cost of the expedition, including the salaries of the porters, will be £10,000.—Associated Press.

### LONG SENTENCES?

Nuernberg, Sept. 21.

Circles close to the International Military Tribunal said it probably would require at least two days to deliver the verdicts and sentences on 22 Nazi high officials who have been tried here on war crimes charges. The Tribunal is scheduled to convene on September 30.—Associated Press.

## Born 1858, Still Hopes For Twins

Sidney, Sept. 21.

An 88-year-old Adelaide Afghan wants to send his five-year-old daughter by an Australian wife to school in Afghanistan. He is Mahomet Allum, who said he would apply for passports for his wife, daughter and himself.

He said his daughter, Bebe Nora, could receive perfect education and the spiritual blessing of his race only at Kandahar (Afghanistan).

Mrs. Allum was 19 when her daughter was born, Mahomet was 83. Before his daughter was born he promised that his wife would have twins.

"I have not yet kept the promise, but do not be surprised at what an 88-year-old man from Kandahar might yet achieve," he said.

Mahomet Allum said he believed his daughter had inherited his spiritual and healing qualities. After ten years' education in Afghanistan, she would return to Adelaide and carry on his work of healing.

### Wonder Child

"Australia's wonder child will return from Afghanistan as Australia's wonder woman," he said. "When she is 17 I will be 100. I will probably retire then, but little Bebe will carry on my work for 100 years or more. She must receive her teaching in Afghanistan."

"What could she possibly learn in Australia of the Almighty? She will be reborn—physically and spiritually in Afghanistan, and will return to do good all, as I have done for 50 years. Every Australian should live at least 110 years."—Reuter.

### CAME FORTH SWEETNESS

Berlin, Sept. 21.

United States authorities announced the release of 5,900 German prisoners of war one or two years ahead of their time so they can salvage fertilizer from captured explosives.

The Americans are producing nearly 10,000 tons nitrogen fertilizer from 500,000 tons of explosives.—Associated Press.

### NAVY PLANE MISSING

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 21.

A Navy F4F fighter plane, based at Ford Island, was reported by Navy Headquarters as missing since a take-off on Thursday on a one-hour training mission. It is believed that the plane crashed 40 miles from the base. Identity of the pilot is not disclosed.—Associated Press.

### THE WEATHER

General Situation: A moderate anticyclone covers China, Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from the southern part of the China Sea to the Pacific waters of the Marianas. A typhoon is situated north-west of Guam and is probably the west-north-west.

Today's forecast: Moderate winds, fair. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: 86.5 deg. Minimum: 77 deg. Sunshine: 8.5 hours. Rainfall: 0.400 inches. New York, Sept. 21.

## RATION CONTROL ORDER

An amendment to the Rationing Control Order in the Gazette yesterday provides that written authority must be obtained from the Rice Controller before rice and flour stocks can be moved.

One of the original provisions of the Rationing Order made it an offence to move more than 50 cwt. of Government rice or flour without specific authority. The object of this was to keep an adequate check on black market and smuggling activities.

It has been found however in practice, that it is very difficult to enforce the prohibition because of the difficulty of distinguishing with certainty between Government and non-Government supplies.

The effect of the new amendment, therefore, is to extend the prohibition to all rice and flour. Written authority will be obtainable from the Rice Controller permitting the movement of all legitimate rice and flour.

The volume of non-Government rice and flour is not very great and the prohibition will not therefore impose much inconvenience on merchants, while ensuring that adequate control is maintained on behalf of the community on these essential foods.

## Literary Dictator

London, Sept. 21.

Two well-known Russian writers were severely criticized over the Moscow radio today a long report read by Mr. Zhdanov, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party and Party leader in Leningrad.

Satirist Mikhail Zoshchenko was accused of becoming literary dictator in Leningrad and poetess Anna Akhmatova is accused with Zoshchenko having "given way to the bourgeois trend and an evident desire for a return to the old days."

The report declared that the work "is not fit to be read by Soviet youth and announce that the two Leningrad journals to which they contributed, had been closed down.

A purge of Soviet writers, especially of the Leningrad group, have been proceeding a month. The union of Soviet writers recently announced that it had decided to expel Zoshchenko and Akhmatova.—Reuter.

## VILLAGE WIPED OUT

Suva, Fiji, Sept. 21.

Volcanic eruptions have burned out the main village of Angaha on the isolated tip of the island of Niuafoou, reports reaching here today said.

There has been no loss of life in the eruptions which began on September 17, but government buildings, the wireless station, boats and other erections on the area have been destroyed. Volcanic activity reported to be subsiding.—Associated Press.

## PROMOTED

Washington, Sept. 21.

The U.S. Navy Department announced today that Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, was promoted to Commander in Chief of the 8th Fleet and Commander of the Atlantic Fleet in the absence of Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, who is at San Diego, California.—Associated Press.

## THE WEATHER

General Situation: A moderate anticyclone covers China, Japan. A trough of low pressure extends from the southern part of the China Sea to the Pacific waters of the Marianas. A typhoon is situated north-west of Guam and is probably the west-north-west.

Today's forecast: Moderate winds, fair. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: 86.5 deg. Minimum: 77 deg. Sunshine: 8.5 hours. Rainfall: 0.400 inches. New York, Sept. 21.







## Indecency Charge

A woman, Fung Yuk, who appeared on remand on a charge of indecency, was cautioned by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Inspector S. Smith said that the sailor who absconded from the charge room, had already left the Colony.

Accused was arrested in Garden Road garage by a Police constable about 11 p.m. on Thursday.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES

### MAIL NOTICE

#### Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwongai) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 21/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Canton (Fatsan) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 21/9, 10 a.m. 22/9.

Kongmoon (Kwan Lu) 5 p.m. 21/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Halong (Mabute) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 21/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Airmail for Hoihow, Kwailin, Hankow and Nanking (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 21/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tsingtau and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 21/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwongai) (Reg.) 10 a.m. 23/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Swatow (Moi Hock) 9 a.m. 23/9, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/9.

Lubau B.N.B. (Hinsang) noon, Tsamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) noon.

Straits and Rangoon (Hongkong) (Par.) 1.30 a.m., (Ord.) noon.

Canada via Vancouver B.C. (Samsui) Kowloon C.P.O. (Par.) 11 a.m., (Reg.) 11 a.m., (Ord.) 11.30 a.m.; G.P.O. (Par.) 1.30 a.m., (Reg.) 1.30 a.m., (Ord.) noon.

Bangkok (Thais) 2 p.m. Hoihow (Promis) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 1 p.m., (Ord.) 1.30 p.m., G.P.O. (Reg.) 1.30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Straits (Samboston) 3 p.m.

Australia via Sydney (Samsui) Kowloon C.P.O. (Par.) 2 p.m., (Reg.) 2 p.m., (Ord.) 2.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Par.) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m. Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24

Formosa (Tai Nan) 10 a.m. Manila P.I. (Kina) 10 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Hermes) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (James G. Swisshelm) 10 a.m.

Straits (Fort Wilhelmus) 10 a.m.

U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Hamilton Victory) (Par.) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekhi (Kwongai) 11 a.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Baogoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marshall, London, New York and Canada (B.C.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kinning (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

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National City Bank of New York Building,

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## FOOTS AND HER BOODIES

ONE IS GOING TO GIVE UP HIS WOMAN'S SHIRTS AND HIS WOMAN'S SHIRTS

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# ACCUSED SAYS "LISBON MARU" P.O.W.s. HAD NO GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT

## Denies Ever Having Kicked Pte. Nolan

Under examination by the President of the Court, Nilmori Genchiro, the accused, stated at yesterday's War Crimes Trial that neither Lieut. Col. Stewart nor any of the POWs had any justification for complaining about conditions on board the ill-fated "Lisbon Maru."

Accused also stated that he regarded himself as a Christian and that he had always tried to live according to the Christian code.

## MONEY MARKET

Chinese National Currency opened very weak yesterday with a preponderance of sellers and quotations closed at \$1.22 for futures and \$1.41 for spot (for CN\$1,000).

Gold was also weak. Futures opened at \$339 a tael and closed at \$341. Spot gold was only a few points higher, and there was an absence of demand.

U.S. dollars maintained the level it attained the previous day of \$4.75. Sterling was stronger at \$16.10, as also was Australian pounds which had buyers at \$13.

### Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

Closing quotations were:—

Buying Selling

CN\$ 217,000 218,000

U.S. Dollars 3.700 3.810

Hong Kong Dollars 730 700

Unofficial market.

Associated Press.

### TRANSACTION OF MINOR

Pleading guilty to having taken part in the illegal transaction of a minor, Tsui Shui, 30, a married woman, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

Lam Kin, 20, appeared on the same charge, was warned that she would have to consult the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs if she wished to adopt a child. The child, Ah Hung, two years of age, was ordered reatituted to his father.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

A police constable, Li Kwok-keung, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday when he pleaded guilty to a charge of having neglected his duty in allowing a 200-lb.-sack of flour to be stolen from a motor-junk under police guard.

Found guilty on a charge of demanding \$20 with menaces from Chiu Cheung-wong at Connaught Road West near Eastern Street, Chan Yiu, unemployed, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K. C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

Pleading guilty to having conspired to cheat in a game of dominoes, Chan Lan, a woman, was fined \$20 at Kowloon Court yesterday. Sub-Insp. MacVey explained that defendant and other women were playing pai kau at small stakes with a view to attracting other women into the game when the stakes would be raised, and the game was not above board.

Tsui Hang, a man, and Cheung Man, woman, were charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday with possession of a transmitting set at No. 31, Wing Kut Street, without a licence. At the request of Mr. Dickinson, who prosecuted, the accused were remanded until Tuesday morning. Bail of \$1,000 each was allowed.

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The case is being heard before Lieut. Col. J. C. Stewart (Dep. Pres. of the JAG in India) President and Major M. I. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment) Members.

Major G. B. Puddicombe (Victoria Rifles of Canada) is Prosecuting Officer. The accused is being defended by Messrs. Takahashi Mikio and Yurito Nihon, assisted by Major W. M. Gray, Camerounians (Scottish Rifles) as advisers.

The accused is charged on eight counts of having committed war crimes in Hong Kong, on the high seas and at Shanghai between Sept. 25, 1942 and August 1945. Cross-examined by Major Puddicombe, accused said that in February 1945, he was the only interpreter with the working party at Happy Valley Race Course. The witness who had said that accused ended up by running the whole show was mistaken. It was also untrue that he had kicked Pte. Nolan. Pressed by Major Puddicombe, accused was unable to explain why, if he was the only interpreter at Happy Valley, he had stated that he was present at the Race Course on five or six days only.

Questioned as to why he described Lieut. Evans as a Canadian, accused stated that he thought he was a Canadian because he saw him come out of the Canadian side of the Camp.

A list of Canadian Officers in the Far East was then handed to accused with a request that he pick out the name of Lieut. Evans. Accused replied that he could not read as he had not brought his glasses. Major Puddicombe suggested to accused that he bring his glasses next time.

As accused had put forward a similar excuse the previous day when asked to read a document, the President of the Court asked him if he could give one reason why he had not brought his glasses. Accused did not reply.

Accused denied that he said Lieut. Evans was a Canadian because he was associated with Major Boon. Accused maintained that he did not know Evans was associated with Major Boon.

**Parcels**  
When parcels were delivered to POWs, the sender and receiver never saw each other. Only the sender of the parcel was present. Accused then explained how it was impossible for anything to be taken from the parcels between the time of handing in and delivery to the receiver. Items which were not allowed to be sent in to POWs were struck off the list and initialled by the sender. The receiver of a parcel had to sign but accused was unable to say whether a parcel would be handed over if the recipient refused to sign. Items taken out of a parcel were returned to the sender on the spot.

Although Corpl. Hurley had made an affidavit that he saw accused stealing items from parcels and leaving the compound with them, accused claimed that Corpl. Hurley was mistaken.

Accused admitted receiving gifts of Canadian cigarettes from POWs. He also admitted having asked internees to his quarters to play bridge. Mr. F. C. Gimson was present at bridge parties. Guests at bridge parties were entertained with cigarettes and tea. The cigarettes handed out were Japanese cigarettes. Accused denied having presented Mr. F. C. Gimson with 20 packets of cigarettes.

Mr. Stericker who had accused him of stealing cigarettes was not speaking the truth. The witness who had spoken about the number of bags of mail which had been burnt was mistaken.

**"Mickey Hahn"**  
Apart from Mickey Hahn, no other ladies had made any application to see their husbands. Certain officers made application to see their wives. Accused could give no reason why Mickey Hahn was allowed to see Major Boon while other women were not allowed this privilege.

Re-examined by Mr. Takahashi, accused said that it was actually Col. Tokunaga who invited internees to play bridge.

The speaker at the Hong Kong Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday at 12.45 p.m. at the Gloucester Hotel, top floor, will be Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, correspondent of "The Times," who will speak on "Alumnus of Bridge House."

**Very Simple**  
BY EDGAR MARTIN

THEY ARE GOING TO GIVE UP HIS WOMAN'S SHIRTS AND HIS WOMAN'S SHIRTS

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## All-Party State Council

Nanking, Sept. 21.

A consultation aimed at convening the Stuart political organization committee to work out an All-Party State Council for China has been revived unexpectedly.

The activity resulted after a Communist spokesman called on U.S. Ambassador Stuart to get a reassertion of the American promise to make every effort to procure peace for China if the committee should succeed in forming such a council.

Resumption of the conversations came at a time when the entire peace negotiations seemed headed for open rupture and after a Communist spokesman threatened that he would publish a full record of negotiations unless Government reassembled the Marshall military truce committee.

The impasse hinged on the unwillingness of Government to give a definite promise of "cease-fire" orders and the reluctance of the Communists to accept anything but most definite assurances that the civil strife would be halted as soon as a coalition council seemed to be confirmed.—Associated Press.

## TRADER ARRESTED

A 45-year-old travelling trader, Fong Sau-sang, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday with attempting to obtain U.S.\$700 from the Chin Lee Sang Company, at No. 38, Des Voeux Road Central.

Inspector H. Sell said that a foki saw a letter being stolen from the office letter box. The following day, a letter was received with a bill for U.S.\$700.

On Sept. 19, accused came to the office and produced a duplicate bill and asked for payment. Accused was then arrested.

Accused said he was given the bill and asked to collect the money. A remand of three days was granted for further enquiries.

Government is calling for tenders for repairs to Tsai Shu Tsai Police Station, Kowloon City Police Station and Harcourt Health Centre, Port works general maintenance contracts and for a concrete channel at Kai Tak.

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, the 20th day of September, 1946, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1946 to 31st August, 1946, and to elect Directors and appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hong Kong, 17th Sept. 1946.

**NOTICE**  
The Chinese Communists today threatened to publish a full record of the deadlocked peace negotiations unless the Nationalist Government agreed to reassemble the Marshall Military Truce Committee.

Negotiations, extending back to the first of the year, have deteriorated, charged the Communist spokesman Chen Chia-kang.

Communists refused to serve in the proposed Committee of Five headed by United States Ambassador Leighton Stuart, in the absence of guarantee of a cease-fire order.—Associated Press.

**Drive**  
Peiping, Sept. 21.  
An Associated Press correspondent said that a Government army was moving northwest along the Peiping-Kalgan railroad, another division was moving southwest from Chengteh, following the capture of the Huapekow Pass through the Great Wall and a third force was driving eastward from Tsinling, all of them converging on Kalgan.

Chinese press reports said the Communists moved in 800,000 troops into the city in hurried preparation for its defence.

The truce headquarters was considering withdrawing its team from the threatened Communist stronghold.—Associated Press.

**Cable**  
Singapore, Sept. 20.  
Ninety-one Chinese trading associations of Singapore have cabled President Truman, General George Marshall and the United States Ambassador in Nanking Dr. Leighton Stuart, urging that America continue "in the spirit of a wartime ally to help the Chinese National Government until it is able to stabilize China."

The cable sharply attacks the Chinese Communists and expresses the associations' loyalty to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The cable is not signed by the major organizations, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Overseas Exporters and Importers Association.—Reuter.

**Appeal**  
Nanking, Sept. 21.  
On the eve of the Nationalist drive against the major Communist operational base of Kalgan in Chahar Province, General Fu Tso-yi, who is rushing to the relief of Tating, today telegraphed to the President of the Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung, asking the Communists to stop fighting and join the Government, it is officially revealed.

The Nationalists today captured the



JUST ARRIVED

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WEDNESDAY	HONGKONG—CANTON—CHUNGKING—CANTON—HONGKONG
THURSDAY	HONGKONG—CANTON—SHANGHAI
FRIDAY	SHANGHAI—CANTON—HONGKONG
SATURDAY	HONGKONG—CANTON—KUNMING—CANTON—HONGKONG
SUNDAY	HONGKONG—CANTON—SHANGHAI

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Hong Kong—Shanghai	HK\$ 550.—
Manila—Hong Kong	US\$ 160.—
Manila—Shanghai	US\$ 225.—

## NEXT DEPARTURES:

Hong Kong—Manila	Tuesday, 24th Sept.
Hong Kong—Shanghai	Monday, 23rd Sept.
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## PALESTINE

Few matters in the international field press more urgently for settlement than the future of Palestine. The London conference has opened under most unfavourable auspices since neither the Jewish Agency or the Palestinian Arabs have sent delegates, and it is difficult to see what good can emerge from discussions between the British Government and the Arab States alone. There has been some revival of hope that there will be some reconsideration of their position by the Jewish Agency, and that in its turn may inspire the Palestinian Arabs to change their attitude. Only in this event can there be real prospect of an agreed solution of the problems involved. While the British Government necessarily puts forward its own proposals as the basis of debate, these are not intended to be exclusive. As the talks develop other plans may be brought to the front, and an opportunity may be provided for attracting the participation of those who have rejected the approaches. Always before the eyes of both Arabs and Jews must be the fact that present conditions in Palestine, which threaten the breakdown of the whole economic life of the country, cannot be allowed to continue. A refusal to meet and hammer out differences round the conference table can end in nothing but an imposed settlement, as objectionable to British opinion as to either Arab or Jew. Between the two contending parties the British Government stands as mediator, but with the final responsibility, in the absence of any agreement, to come to decisions which it is prepared to enforce. To most impartial observers, it has always been difficult to believe that any Conference could induce either Arabs or Jews to reconcile their conflicting views. It has long seemed likely that some plan which seemed fair to others would have to be found and applied; and that, in time, local support might grow for it. Peace in Palestine is far more than a British interest. But the problem has been left for Britain to solve. Co-operation in the task would be welcomed, particularly from the United States, whose experts have helped in framing proposals, but whose Government declines any immediate assistance. Under many handicaps the Conference must go forward. Decisions in present circumstances are not likely to be immediately acceptable, but they must be taken. No plan can be ideal; none, perhaps, can be final; but when a plan is framed a firm and determined effort must be made to carry it to success. If that intention is clear at the beginning and adhered to the Conference may justify itself.

## COLONY'S HEALTH

Recent reports on the state of public health in the Colony since Liberation Day give just cause for congratulation to all concerned. The complete mortality returns show a remarkable improvement as compared with the days before the Pacific War, while the drop in infant mortality to approximately 10 per cent, is truly astonishing. No precise explanation for the better health of the community can be given. The reasons are many and varied. Quite plainly, the event strongly supports the contention, which is frequently contradicted, that the labouring classes are, in fact, far better off today than they were in 1941, that their standard of living has advanced, and that they are enjoying more nearly adequate nutrition. The special efforts of Government have, of course, been a contributory factor. The rationing system has, undoubtedly, had a direct effect. Such schemes, as that described in the "China Mail" yesterday, whereby nursing and expectant mothers are able to obtain milk supplies at a tenth of the black market price, have contributed their share. Those who task it was to clear up the shambles left behind by the Japanese in the sphere of preventive medicine are entitled to the credit of self-satisfaction with the results achieved. The task now is to see that the improvement is maintained, and that the standard of health is raised to a level which will ensure that people are fit to work and to enjoy life.

## SECRETS OF THE CENSORSHIP

## American "Beat The Gun" On VE-Day Announcement

As the German armies began to break under the terrific blows of the advancing Allies late in April last year, I realised that the censorship would probably soon be faced by problems even trickier than those which had preceded D-Day.

There were two main reasons for this. First, there was the danger of premature peace reports. Such reports cause the tension to relax and weaken the will to fight. When you have gone to sleep believing the war to be over it is not a pleasant thing to wake up to find that you and your family must go on struggling and perhaps have to sacrifice your lives. There had been a premature "cease fire" report in 1918, leading America to celebrate the armistice before it was signed. How that came about was never completely explained, but it was thought that a German agent in Paris deceived a journalist over the telephone by impersonating someone else and led him to believe a false report.

The German motive was obvious—to spread a peace report in the hope that it would cause the determination of the Allied peoples to relax; the statesmen might, they thought, find it difficult to get their nations to go on sacrificing lives once this relaxation had taken place. Thus the Germans would get easier terms. It did not work, but it was an astute trick.

Second, there was the danger that the Germans would attempt some last-minute ruse to split the unity of the Allies.

Himmler did, in fact, offer to surrender to the Western Allies only. Britain and the United States replied that they would accept unconditional surrender only on behalf of all the Allies, including Soviet Russia.

A statement confirming this offer and refusal was issued from No. 10, Downing Street, on the afternoon of April 28. It formed the chief news item in all the Sunday papers of April 29 until the main editions had gone to press about midnight.

The San Francisco Security Conference was then meeting. Into the excited atmosphere of the city, and the conference, was injected a rumour that an announcement of Germany's surrender was to be made to the conference.

Several other facts or reports appeared to confirm this. Security police had been posted round the Opera House, where the conference was meeting, in a way that seemed to point to some extraordinary happening.

President Truman was stated to have returned to the White House, accompanied by a military aide, to hold himself ready to announce the end of the war. His secretary was quoted as saying that the proclamation was ready to be broadcast by the President.

At five in the afternoon a delegate held up, in the conference, a special edition of a local paper with a huge headline: "NAZIS QUIT."

There was a pandemonium of cheering and shouting. The hall was filled with flashes as photographers took pictures of the "historic moment." The session was adjourned.

A "high U.S. official" was given as the authority for the statement. "Germany has surrendered. There were no strings attached to the surrender."

The "high official" was believed to be Senator Tom Connally, right-hand man to the Secretary of State. A reporter declared that Senator Connally, when questioned about the surrender rumour, had said: "Well,

I don't know anything about it. At least, I can't talk. You may quote me that the Germans have surrendered in fact, if not on paper."

In Washington crowds collected outside the White House to hear President Truman proclaim the end of the war in Europe.

When he heard the report from San Francisco, President Truman was working at his home, Blair House. He at once hurried to the White House.

The President himself did not know whether the surrender report was true. He had a telephone message sent to General Eisenhower to check it. Meanwhile, just after 2 a.m. the report reached London in the form of an agency message from San Francisco:

"Germany has surrendered to the Allied Governments unconditionally, and an announcement is expected momentarily."

All the Sunday papers in Britain began to prepare new front pages with this supreme news. At the same time they were all ringing up the Ministry of Information and anyone and everyone else who might be able to confirm or elaborate the news.

Ministry officials were trying desperately to find members of the Government who could help them to help the newspapers.

The night duty censors were helpless. They had no power to say "Stop" or "Go" to telegrams from America. They did not know whether the news was true or false.

I was rung up by the senior censor then working; he wanted to know whether I had been given any secret tip-off about the surrender. I had to say that I knew no more than he did

about whether the story was true or not.

Meanwhile, editions giving the San Francisco report were printed and sent out.

At three o'clock in the morning the tapes brought an announcement from President Truman in Washington: "There is no foundation for peace rumours from Europe."

At once vans rushed out to try to get back the "Germany Surrenders" editions before it was sold, and newspaper staffs, competing impolitely on the whole business, worked at a still later edition splashing President Truman's denial.

Once that had been settled I hoped we should see the European War through without any big-scale troubles. But it was

not to be. In fact, the biggest leakage of the war was about to burst upon the world.

It happened like this: Brigadier-General Frank A. Allen, Director of Public Relations at Shaf, realised that the Germans would probably soon offer to surrender.

So he saw General Eisenhower and asked him to allow war correspondents to cover any meeting between the Allies and representatives of the German High Command.

General Eisenhower was extremely dubious about this suggestion. He pointed out that the negotiations with the Germans were very secret indeed. This was especially necessary because any unconditional surrender must be made at the same time on both the Russian and Western fronts, and distance made it very difficult to co-ordinate with the Russians in such circumstances.

Besides, the refusal of Himmler's offer had not caused the Germans to abandon hope of creating trouble between the Russians and the Western Allies.

In the hope of ending the war quickly, General Eisenhower said he had asked the Russians to allow him to accept an unconditional surrender on all fronts. They agreed to him doing so (a final surrender agreement would, of course, be signed later by the Russians as well as the other Allies) on three conditions:

1. Negotiations would be conducted with complete secrecy.  
2. The terms would be simultaneous unconditional surrender on both the eastern and western fronts.  
3. He would not make any public statement until the Russians had been satisfied

When he got London on the line Kennedy said, "Put me through to the Associated Press."

The operator put him through and he dictated his story.

In the Associated Press office was a censor. Kennedy's story was shown to him. He assumed (very naturally) that it had

been censored at Shaf, in accordance with the usual routine and that his own "O.K." was merely a formality.

He therefore passed it. The story at once went to America. From America it came back to Paris.

So the correspondents in Paris to their fury saw French evening papers containing the news sold in the streets and heard loud-speakers shouting it to crowds while they themselves could send nothing about it because the release time was not, until the following afternoon.

Of course, there was a terrible do about this. Shaf withdrew Kennedy's accreditation as a war correspondent. The Associated Press announced its "profound regrets" for the distribution of the story "in advance of authorisation."

The rights and wrongs of the whole business were debated with extreme heat. Kennedy declared that what he did was justified. He said his conscience was clear, that he had a moral duty to inform the world that the war had finished.

"No military security was involved," he maintained. "Had there been I should not have sent the message." He added that the story was not over the German radio anyway.

Personally, I feel strongly that Kennedy was not justified in what he did, but he never moved from the position that he was.

Anyway, the next afternoon Mr. Churchill announced over the radio that the war in Europe was over and the free world gave itself up to the celebration of the victory.

## Inside Story by Rear-Admiral

GEORGE P. THOMSON, Chief Press Censor

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One Of The Big Shocks  
Of War In The Pacific

Kazume Fujii, air staff officer on Kiska.

The morale of the Kiska garrison sank lower and lower throughout the months of American advances in the Aleutians.

It reached its lowest depth when, on May 11, 1943, the Americans invaded Attu, which is between Kiska and Japan.

The Kiska garrison screamed for help. It feared the Americans would land on the island with the heavier part of a one-two punch.

The wounded and ill were evacuated by submarine, although the submarines were not altogether free of danger. Several were sunk outside Kiska Harbour.

Mukai said supplies ran low. American freighters and bombers hit the island every clear day.

Finally the plan to evacuate the untenable island was put into operation.

There were between 5000 and 6000 Japs on Kiska.

Admiral Chichi was put in command of the evacuation force, mustered in Paramushiro. Colonel Takeuchi, Yamada left Kiska by submarine on June 7 to help plan the daring move.

Twice Admiral Chichi left Paramushiro and twice he had to turn back because of clear weather. They needed fog to cover their move.

Star-shells lighted the night, and heavy guns rumbled.

The Kiska Japs feared their rescuers had been caught by the American blockade.

The American Navy never did find out what it was shooting at in what became known as the "Battle of the Pips," the fight against mysterious objects that showed on the ships' radars.

Then all was quiet for two days. The Kiska Japs awaited it out. They did not know what had happened to their rescue ships.

Late in the afternoon on July 30 the Japs heard a radio signal. The ships were off the island, coming right into the harbour. Every man on the island was ordered to the beach.

All supplies and equipment were ordered left behind. Buildings were destroyed. Time bombs were left to do more destruction, and to make American airmen believe there was still activity on the island.

Just before sunset Admiral Chichi pushed through the fog into the harbour. He had two light cruisers and 10 destroyers.

There were 18 landing barges available. The Japs piled into them as fast as they could.

Only men. All supplies and equipment were left behind.

The Kiska garrison also left behind.

The Kiska Japs feared their rescuers had been caught by the American blockade.

been censored at Shaf, in accordance with the usual routine and that his own "O.K." was merely a formality.

He therefore passed it. The story at once went to America. From America it came back to Paris.

So the correspondents in Paris to their fury saw French evening papers containing the news sold in the streets and heard loud-speakers shouting it to crowds while they themselves could send nothing about it because the release time was not, until the following afternoon.

Of course, there was a terrible do about this. Shaf withdrew Kennedy's accreditation as a war correspondent. The Associated Press announced its "profound regrets" for the distribution of the story "in advance of authorisation."

The rights and wrongs of the whole business were debated with extreme heat. Kennedy declared that what he did was justified. He said his conscience was clear, that he had a moral duty to inform the world that the war had finished.

"No military security was involved," he maintained. "Had there been I should not have sent the message." He added that the story was not over the German radio anyway.

Personally, I feel strongly that Kennedy was not justified in what he did, but he never moved from the position that he was.

Anyway, the next afternoon Mr. Churchill announced over the radio that the war in Europe was over and the free world gave itself up to the celebration of the victory.

Important  
But Rather  
Unstable

The Russian-controlled newspaper "Night Express" today denounced Winston Churchill's proposal for a "United States of Europe" as just another attempt at "bloc building" and "strengthening his front for a third world war."

The newspaper also told its German readers in a front-page banner that "opposition against Byrnes grows." World press supports Wallace. Under the headline were printed quotations from Left Wing elements in Britain and America, supposedly supporting Wallace's views on American foreign policy.

The "Express" described Churchill as "an undoubtedly important but rather unstable person."—Associated Press.

R.N. VISIT TO  
GREECE

Athens, Sept. 20. The British Embassy said today that the British Mediterranean fleet, including four cruisers and the aircraft carrier Ocean, would visit Greek waters twice within the next four weeks.

The 20-unit fleet left Malta and will put in at the Greek navy base of Nauplia, on the Gulf of Argos, today, only a few days after the departure of the United States carrier, Franklin D. Roosevelt from Piraeus.—Associated Press.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner





## Boon Gets Off

London, Sept. 20.  
Major Cecil Boon, former liaison officer at Shamshuipo Camp, who was charged with voluntarily aiding the Japanese while a prisoner-of-war, has been found not guilty of all the remaining charges and released.

The court martial had previously found no prima facie case on six other charges.

The Judge Advocate, Wing Commander Barnett, in his summing up, said that the evidence of Major Boon's conduct would be his treatment of fellow-prisoners, his utterances and writings and general behaviour, both in the presence of the Japanese and when the Japanese were not present.

They would have to guard against the possibility of malice on the part of some witnesses, and the possibility of misapprehension by them of Major Boon's position as a liaison officer.

"I have stressed again and again that this case will be tried and resolved on evidence and not on observations or expressions of opinion on that evidence," the Judge Advocate declared.

The court then closed for consideration of the findings.

After the adjournment, the Judge Advocate pronounced Major Boon not guilty on all five charges.—Reuter.

## MR. TRUMAN FIRES COMMERCE SECRETARY President Backs Up Byrnes Policy Bombshell From The White House

Washington, Sept. 21.  
President Harry S. Truman ousted Henry A. Wallace as United States Secretary of Commerce today, told the world he stands behind Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and forbade any official in the future to speak against the established foreign policy of this nation.

With this bombshell announcement, of incalculable import for the future of American politics and world affairs, the President reversed the decision announced on Wallace just two days ago. Under that decision Wallace was to remain as Secretary of Commerce but was to keep quiet for a while.

The dramatic action, designed to settle the uncertainty as to the nation's course with Russia and in foreign affairs generally, followed the teletype exchange between President Truman and Byrnes in Paris and word that the American delegation felt the original settlement with Wallace was not good enough.

Now Wallace is off but his words in the future will be those of a private citizen, with organized and militant followers.

"I shall continue to fight for peace," Wallace wrote the Chief Executive in a one paragraph letter constituting his requested resignation.

"I am sure that you will approve and will join me in that great endeavour."

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## MOROCCO SEEING THINGS

Algiers, Sept. 20.  
Mysterious "melons" have been sighted over the western districts of North Africa, according to press reports published in Morocco and in the department of Oran.

They are described as a flaming yellow ball with a long trail of flames and green light at the end. They have been seen on various occasions at low altitude, travelling from the northeast in a south-westerly direction.—Reuter.

## Churchill An Old Fox

Paris, Sept. 20.  
Scepticism, or even mild hostility in the Moderate and Conservative newspapers, and violent reaction in the Left Wing journals, characterized today's French press reaction to Mr. Churchill's speech.

The old fox knows what he is doing, wrote the French Communist organ "Humanite". "He is trying to induce opinion with vague generalities which cover the sordid realities."

"Humanite" added: "Hitler also spoke of western civilization and the 'European family'. He also wanted to give France a place in an anti-Soviet coalition. Does not Mr. Churchill know that we have already rejected these proposals and that our rejection gave full meaning to the common victory?"

The Progressive Catholic "Journal" said: "France must first obtain in the East the guarantees for which she is asking."

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# Royal Navy War Games In Med

Subject to confirmation from the "enemy" we have assumed we have at least attained the first of our objectives. Our submarine Templar claims a torpedo hit on the Ocean.—Reuter.

**Bidault Explains**  
M. Georges Bidault the Prime Minister, speaking in the National Assembly this afternoon told the 1,000,000 striking civil servants "The

# Britain Can Make It Exhibit

Visitors will see in the fashion displays proof that wartime austerity has not discouraged the creative powers of British designers in country tweeds, sophisticated town clothes, evening dresses and furs.—Associated Press.

**A British woman working with the French Underground, who refused to talk even when the Gestapo searched her back with a red hot iron and pulled out her toe nails, has been awarded the George Cross.**

She is Mrs. Oddette Gelina Sansom, who lives in a quiet cottage in Hampshire while convalescing.

## BRIDGE NOTES

Certain types of swindles re-

Certain types of swindlers require just the right setting if they are to be successful. One of the staples of paramount importance in this kind of racket is the story of the case best shown by the hand which inspired all this speculation:

North, Dealer  
North-South vulnerable

S A K J 4  
H A K—  
D K J 9 7  
C A Q

S 7 5 4      S Q 10 9 3 2      behind in England to join the  
H Q 7 4      H J 8 6 2      French Underground.  
D Q 8 5 4 2      D A 10      First to meet her was an In-  
C 7 4      C 6 3      telligence captain saboteur. For  
several months they worked to-

S 8	together. Then, after she had lit a		
H 10 5 3	bonfire on a mountain top for the		
D 6 3	captain to make a parachute land-		
C K J 10 9 8 5 2	ing, they were captured, betrayed		
The bidding:	for money by a Frenchman she		
North East South West	trusted.		
3NT Pass 6C Pass	EC		

**Pans Pans**  
West opened the seven of spades, dummy winning with the King. Declarer looked at the dummy and his own hand with justifiable satisfaction; the bidding had been good and the

Through 1,400 interrogations, Odette fooled the Gestapo into believing the story. She drew attention to herself by saying the officer had come to France only because she insisted. She took full responsibility and agreed that

spade Ace so as to discard a diamond, then ruff a spade. If the spade/Queen dropped, the slam would be "cold." If it was still at large, he would run one more trump, maybe two trumps, just to apply a little more pressure.

pressure to the enemy. In the end he would lead a diamond and, if West played low, flosses the Jack. If that knocked out the Ace, well and good; if not, he could enter dummy with a high heart to ruff a diamond in the

As you can see, the fineness of the diamond Jack would have worked; and, if it hadn't, the diamond ruff would take out the Ace. Left to his own devices, therefore, South would

have made his contract. But West could see that defensive tricks would be won only in diamonds, so decided to obscure the diamonds situation.

When South led the third round of trump, West discarded a heart.

ed the eight diamonds. And when South led a fourth trump West complained the "ciao" with the seven diamonds. If West had seen a clever play, this would not have worried South. But he was a novice. South

was beautifully in character for West, the Atlanta Journal-Constitution said. "That" doomed his story to failure.

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"TSINAN"	Shanghai 2 p.m. 29th Sept.
STEAMER	Singapore 2 p.m. 1st Oct.

### ARRIVALS FROM

"PAIKHOI"	Shanghai 25th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Shanghai & Swatow 20th Sept.
"SHANGTUNG"	Bangkok 20th Sept.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore 20th Sept.

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"SAMAFRIC"	Early Oct. do
"ANTIOCHUS"	Mid. Oct. do

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# Famine In Textiles Expected To Continue

## Wallace Case Affects Wall Street

New York, Sept. 20. Although the resumption of steady pressure served to keep advance within reasonable bounds, technical recoveries up to three dollars were registered today on Wall Street, with textiles like Achison and Du Pont jumping five to six dollars.

After an irregularly lower and active opening, buyers cautiously started bargain hunting and the midday news of the resignation of Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, brought increased support, notably in steels, motors, minerals and oils with rails joining the upturn in the face of a gloomy earnings outlook in the steel half of this year.

Brokers declare that the market was unable "to get up much real steam" owing to the undisciplined pessimism in current and prospective labour situation, the belief that the recent market breaks may have been discounting future business troubles together with the fears that expansion plans for industries may be delayed or cancelled in view of the uncertainties of the investment market.

The market closed firm.—Reuter.

## U.S. Shipping Strike Over

New York, Sept. 21. The National Maritime Union CIO seamen voted to end the 15-day strike at midnight and return to work immediately.

An unanimous vote accepted the negotiated agreement under which they will receive \$5 to \$10 monthly wage increases, to bring wages to the same level as the AFL seamen who also won their demands by striking.

Joseph M. Curran, President of the N.M.U. told the strikers that the agreement means \$25,000,000 in wage increases for N.M.U. members.

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, the N.M.U. regional office said the East Coast vote had no effect on the 16-day Pacific campaign as the agreement was not received here, so was not voted on yet.

The Maritime Commission earlier directed agents in all the East Gulf and West Coast to comply with the arbitrator's pay award in the maritime dispute. The order was issued as top Government officials conferred with CIO leaders in an effort to divert the new maritime crisis which threatened to overlap the current dispute, which the commission said paralyzed over 1,500 ships in all United States ports.—Associated Press.

## BRITAIN PRODUCES LESS COAL

London, Sept. 20. British coal production slumped heavily in August—the traditional holiday month—but stayed above the comparable 1945 figures, the Ministry of Fuel announced.

Saleable mined coal produced during the four weeks ending Aug. 24 averaged 2,833,400 tons a week, 370,000 tons under the July average but 530,000 tons above the same week last year.

The Ministry charged up 773,000 tons lost production to holidays, disputes, accidents and breakdowns.—Associated Press.

## SIT-DOWN STRIKE FAILS

Washington, Sept. 20. Six Republic Building guards forcibly dragged from the Department of Justice two men who described themselves as conscientious objectors and who attempted to stage a sit-down strike in Attorney General Clark's office.

A third man accompanying the strikers was also ejected. The strikers said earlier they would remain in Clark's reception room until seven objectors who are on hunger strikes at two Federal prisons are unconditionally released. They reported that the seven have been refusing food for 100 days.—Associated Press.

## LOCAL BOYS MAKES GOOD?

New York, Sept. 20. A Chilean has been arrested for burglary in Chicago's Chinatown for the first time in the history of the city.

Three Chinese youths sawed through the iron bars of a shop window and stole \$150 from the shop cash register.

The Economist writes: It is increasingly obvious that the gradual rise in textile output over the past year has practically ceased and without recruitment of additional manpower, the production level both in textile and clothing trades will settle down from 25 to 30 per cent below 1939.

The employment of men is still increasing slowly but the net total of women workers is virtually unaltered since November.

The textile famine prospect is consequently almost as persistent and disastrous as the coal famine.

The current production level implies the indefinite continuance of clothing rationing and loss of export opportunities at a critical time.

Thanks partly to the large reduction in Government orders and partly to the return of workers, the output of a wide variety of products for the home civilian market has considerably increased.

**Rationing For Years**  
The expansion in woven cloth, both wool and non-wool, since the middle of 1945 has been over 15 per cent while some products, like men's socks, have nearly trebled. Women's stockings and children's underwear, however, have made little progress.

In the second quarter of 1946, the civilian home market took 17 per cent more cotton yarn than in the third quarter of 1945 but the expansion in output was only 16 per cent. A slight addition may shortly be possible in British clothing ration but the removal of rationing is a matter of years not months.—Reuter.

## Trade Proposal By U.S.

Washington, Sept. 21. The State Department issued a white paper today outlining suggestions for a plan of action for the proposed international trade organization of the United Nations:

1. reduce tariffs and eventually eliminate preferences,
2. subsidizing exports only in exceptional cases,
3. limit of quotas on imports from various countries,
4. eventually abolish exchange restrictions,
5. counteract the influence of cartels and combines in international trade,
6. regulate the disposal of surpluses.—Associated Press.

## Exports Take A Plunge

London, Sept. 21. British exports dropped from £29,500,000 in July—a postwar record—to £27,400,000 in August, the Board of Trade announced today.

The decline was caused largely by the great number of workers on vacation, officials said, adding that the September figure probably would be about the same.

August imports totalled £121,000,000 the highest for more than a year, and re-exports, £4,900,000. August exports were one per cent higher than the 1938 average monthly volume.—Associated Press.

## Slump's Cost To Holland

The Hague, Sept. 20. It is revealed that the recent slump on the New York Stock Exchange cost Holland \$150,000,000 in foreign exchange.

This is \$10,000,000 more than the amount Holland requires for payment of her purchases in the United States over the period from January 1945 to May 1946. This loss could have been avoided if Netherlands holders had been able to trade their shares before the prices reached their present low level.

The Dutch Finance Minister stated that no definite decision can be taken on transactions in American securities before a draft has been introduced on the valuation of foreign assets.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Sept. 20. Rupees Anna

Silver, Ready	105 11
Silver, Forward	101 08
Gold Delivery	98 11
Gold Forward	98 08
Sovereigns	98 08

—Reuter.

## New York Exchanges

New York, Sept. 20. American A/C Sterling 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 6 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 9 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 12 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 15 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 18 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 21 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 24 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 27 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 30 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 33 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 36 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 39 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 42 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 45 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 48 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 51 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 54 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 57 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 60 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 63 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 66 Months 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 69 Months 4.03 1/2, 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